FILED IN THE U.S. DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

Jul 19, 2018

SEAN F. McAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

MARK ANTHONY STILLER,

Plaintiff,

v.

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JANA BOUZEK, MAC SETTER, SHARON WESTERGREEN, MELISSA STONE, and MIKE JOHNSTON,

Defendants.

NO. 2:18-cy-00173-SAB

ORDER DISMISSING ACTION AND DENYING **MOTIONS**

Plaintiff, a prisoner at the Airway Heights Corrections Center, brings this 20 pro se civil rights complaint pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983. By separate Order the Court granted Plaintiff leave to proceed in forma pauperis. Plaintiff seeks his release from incarceration, claiming that, approximately eight years ago, police officers compelled him through coercion to write a statement; a prosecutor engaged in misconduct by referencing that statement in closing arguments; and his public defender provided ineffective assistance by failing to assert his 26 incompetency to stand trial.

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PRISON LITIGATION REFORM ACT

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Under the Prison Litigation Reform Act of 1995, the Court is required to screen complaints brought by prisoners seeking relief against a governmental 4 entity or officer or employee of a governmental entity. 28 U.S.C. § 1915A(a). The Court must dismiss a complaint or portion thereof if the prisoner has raised claims 6 that are legally frivolous or malicious, that fail to state a claim upon which relief may be granted, or that seek monetary relief from a defendant who is immune from 8 such relief. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1915A(b)(1),(2), 1915(e)(2); see Barren v. Harrington, 152 F.3d 1193, 1194-95 (9th Cir. 1998).

A claim is legally frivolous when it lacks an arguable basis either in law or 11 in fact. Neitzke v. Williams, 490 U.S. 319, 325 (1989), superseded by statute on 12|| other grounds as stated in *Lopez v. Smith*, 203 F.3d 1122, 1138-39 (9th Cir. 2000) 13 (en banc); Franklin v. Murphy, 745 F.2d 1221, 1227-28 (9th Cir. 1984). The Court 14 may, therefore, dismiss a claim as frivolous where it is based on an indisputably 15 meritless legal theory or where the factual contentions are clearly baseless. *Neitzke*, 16 490 U.S. at 327. The critical inquiry is whether a constitutional claim, however 17 inartfully pleaded, has an arguable legal and factual basis. See Jackson v. Arizona, 18 885 F.2d 639, 640 (9th Cir. 1989), superseded by statute on other grounds as stated 19 in *Lopez*, 203 F.3d at 1130–31; *Franklin*, 745 F.2d at 1227.

The facts alleged in a complaint are to be taken as true and must "plausibly 21 give rise to an entitlement to relief." Ashcroft v. Iqbal, 556 U.S. 662, 679 (2009). Mere legal conclusions "are not entitled to the assumption of truth." *Id.* The 23 complaint must contain more than "a formulaic recitation of the elements of a 24 cause of action." *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 555 (2007). It must 25 plead "enough facts to state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face." *Id.* at 26 570. On the basis of these standards, Plaintiff's present allegations fail to state a 27 claim upon which relief may be granted.

STATUE OF LIMITATIONS

The applicable statute of limitations for Section 1983 claims under Washington law is three years. See RK Ventures, Inc. v. City of Seattle, 307 F.3d 4 1045, 1058 (9th Cir. 2002); *Millay v. Cam*, 135 Wash.2d 193, 206 (1998) 5|| (requiring "bad faith, deception, or false assurances by the defendant and the 6 exercise of diligence by the plaintiff," for equitable tolling to apply). Plaintiff has presented no basis for equitable tolling. Therefore, his allegations against named 8 Defendants which occurred more than three years prior to May 30, 2018, the date 9 he submitted his complaint to this Court, ECF No. 1, are time-barred.

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Plaintiff states specifically that he is not challenging the conditions of his 12 confinement. ECF No. 1 at 11. Rather, he asks this Court to vacate an allegedly 13 wrongful conviction. *Id*.

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If a state prisoner challenges the fact or duration of his confinement, or seeks 15 a determination that he is entitled to release or a shortening of his period of 16 confinement, his only federal remedy is a writ of habeas corpus, with its 17 requirement of exhaustion of state remedies. See Heck v. Humphrey, 512 U.S. 477, 18 481 (1994); *Preiser v. Rodriguez*, 411 U.S. 475, 487-90 (1973). A Section 1983 19 claim is not the appropriate vehicle for a prisoner to challenge his underlying state 20 conviction and sentence by seeking injunctive relief. *Preiser*, 411 U.S. at 489 ("[A] 21|| state prisoner challenging his underlying conviction and sentence on federal 22 constitutional grounds in a federal court is limited to habeas corpus . . . he cannot 23 bring a § 1983 action, even though the literal terms of § 1983 might seem to cover 24 such a challenge"). Therefore, Plaintiff is not entitled to the relief he in this § 1983 25 action.

VENUE

None of the named Defendants is located in the Eastern District of 28 Washington and none of the events giving rise to Plaintiff's claims occurred in this

ORDER DISMISSING ACTION AND DENYING MOTIONS -- 3

district. 28 U.S.C. § 1391(b). Therefore, venue is not proper in the Eastern District of Washington.

Venue may be raised by the Court sua sponte. Costlow v. Weeks, 790 F.2d 4 1486, 1488 (9th Cir. 1986). When venue is improper, a district court has the discretion to either dismiss the case or transfer it "in the interest of justice." 28 6 U.S.C. § 1406(a).

The Court takes judicial notice of the fact that Plaintiff raised similar § 1983 8 claims challenging his conviction in the Western District of Washington. See 9 Dismissal Order, ECF No. 9, Stiller v. State of Washington, No. 2:17-cv-189-RAJ 10 (May 25, 2017). Therefore, it would not be "in the interest of justice" to transfer 11|| this case containing both time-barred and non-cognizable claims under § 1983, to 12 the Western District of Washington. Accordingly, **IT IS ORDERED** is action is 13 DISMISSED WITHOUT PREJUDICE.

MOTION FOR APPOINTMENT OF COUNSEL

Generally, a person has no right to counsel in civil actions. However, the 16 court has discretion to designate counsel pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1915(e)(1) under 17 "exceptional circumstances." *Palmer v. Valdez*, 560 F.3d 965, 970 (9th Cir. 2009). 18 "When determining whether 'exceptional circumstances' exist, a court must 19 consider 'the likelihood of success on the merits as well as the ability of the 20 petitioner to articulate his claims *pro se* in light of the complexity of the legal 21 issues involved." *Id.* (quoting Weygandt v. Look, 718 F.2d 952, 954 (9th Cir. 22 1983)).

Here, Plaintiff has failed to demonstrate exceptional circumstances to 24 warrant appointment of counsel. In light of the dismissal of this action, **IT IS** 25|| **ORDERED** Plaintiffs' Motion for Appointment of Counsel, ECF No. 5, is 26 DENIED.

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MOTION TO PRESENT PRETRIAL TRANSCRIPT AS EXHIBIT

On June 13, 2018, the Court received via the U.S. Postal Service, a document consisting of 201 pages, much of which was double-sided. ECF No. 9. 4 Pursuant to General Order 16-35-1, participation in the E-Filing Program is 5 mandatory for all prisoner litigants incarcerated at facilities participating in the 6 Prison E-Filing Program. Plaintiff makes no allegation that he presented a single-7|| sided document (i.e., a document with writing on only one side of each page) to 8 prison officials for transmission to the Court. Plaintiff is admonished that he must 9 comply with the Prison E-Filing Program by submitting any future documents 10 (single-sided only) to be filed with this Court to the law librarian/designee for electronic filing.

In addition, some of the documents Plaintiff has submitted to the Court 13 contain prohibited information under Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 5.2(a). 14 Consequently, these documents, including the Complaint, ECF No. 1, and the 15 Motion to Present Pretrial Transcript as Exhibit, ECF No. 9, have been sealed.

In any event, exhibits should not be submitted with a complaint. Instead, the 17 relevant information contained in an exhibit should be paraphrased in the 18 complaint. Exhibits should be kept for use to support or oppose a motion for 19 summary judgment or a motion to dismiss, or for use at trial.

In light of the disposition of this case (i.e., the finding that Plaintiff's claims 21 are time-barred, submitted in the wrong venue, and not presently cognizable as 22 \ \ 1983 claims under *Preiser* and *Heck*), Plaintiff's Motion to Present Pretrial 23 Transcript as Evidence, ECF No. 9, is **DENIED.** Once documents are submitted to 24 the Court, they cannot be returned. Should Plaintiff require copies of documents 25 mailed to the Court, the cost is \$.50 per page for copying.

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MOTION FOR COURT ORDERED MENTAL HEALTH EVALUATION

Plaintiff mailed a Motion for Court Ordered Mental Health Evaluation, ECF 3 No. 10, and a letter, ECF No. 11, which were received on June 27, 2018. Once 4 again, Plaintiff is admonished that his participation in the Prison E-Filing Program 5 is mandatory.

Plaintiff asks the Court to order that Plaintiff receive a mental health evaluation at a state hospital and to compel the Department of Corrections to 8 follow any treatment orders derived from that evaluation. Plaintiff claims to suffer 9 from various diagnosed mental disorders and re-asserts that he was "incompetent 10 and unfit to stand trial" when he was arrested and convicted approximately eight 11 years ago. ECF No. 11 at 1.

The Court has no jurisdiction to compel the actions of person who are not 13 Defendants to an action pending before the Court. See generally Fed. R. Civ. P. 3. 14 To the extent Plaintiff seeks to challenge the present provision of mental health 15 care within the Department of Corrections, he would need to file a separate action 16 alleging facts sufficient to show how identified Defendants have been deliberately 17 indifferent to his serious mental health needs.

At this time, **IT IS ORDERED** Plaintiff's Motion for Court Ordered Mental 19 Health Evaluation, ECF No. 10, is **DENIED.**

IT IS SO ORDERED. The Clerk of Court is directed to enter this Order, enter judgment, provide copies to Plaintiff and **CLOSE** the file. The Court certifies any appeal of this dismissal would not be taken in good faith.

DATED this 19th day of July 2018.

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Stanley A. Bastian United States District Judge